

The Lima Times-Democrat

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN LIMA

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The Times-Democrat has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in north-western Ohio, outside the larger cities. It reaches into every portion of Lima and goes into every household in Allen county. The Times-Democrat is recognized as the people's paper, and is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and its rapidly increasing circulation attests its superiority over all competitors.

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Democratic Judicial Convention.

The Democrats of the Third Judicial Circuit of Ohio will meet in delegate convention at the City of Lima, Ohio, on

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1896.

At 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination one candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court for said judicial circuit, to be voted for at the next general election, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The basis of representation in said convention will be one vote for every 200 votes or fraction of fifty or more votes cast for James E. Campbell, for Governor of Ohio, at the November election, 1896. No mass delegations admitted.

Under the above apportionment, the several counties comprising the Circuit will be entitled to the following representation in the convention:

Counties.	Vote.	Delegates.
Allen	4424	44
Auglaize	3800	38
Crawford	2368	24
Defiance	2320	23
Hancock	3608	36
Hardin	3343	33
Henry	2927	29
Logan	1748	17
Marion	3773	38
Meigs	3602	36
Paulding	2320	23
Putnam	3301	33
Sandusky	4633	46
Van Wert	3429	34
Wyandot	2525	25
Total	510	510

Necessary to choose
By order of committee.
R. B. GORDON, Jr.,
John W. LEAHY, Secretary, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

STATE.

Secretary of State,
CHILTON A. WHITE,
of Brown county.Judge of Supreme Court,
E. J. BLANDIN,
of Cleveland.Dairy and Food Commissioner,
WILLIAM BEAUMONT,
of Licking.For Presidential Electors at Large,
M. FROHEIMER,
of Hamilton county.T. E. POWELL,
of Franklin county.

DISTRICT.

For Member of Congress, 4th District,
GEORGE A. MARSHAL,
Shelby county.For Presidential Elector,
MARTIN B. TRAINOR,
of Darke county.

COUNTY.

For Probate Judge,
THEODORE D. BOBB.For Clerk of the Court,
U. M. SHAPPELL.For County Auditor,
PHILIP WALTHER.For County Recorder,
ABRAHAM HAREOD.For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUR.For Infirmary Director,
ELI MECHLING.For Commissioner,
T. C. BURNS.

Harper's Weekly states that the amount of British capital invested in the United States is estimated at more than \$2,500,000,000, a sum greater than the national debt at the close of the war. At four per cent. this sum nets to the British capitalists more than \$100,000,000 in interest annually, while the annual product of gold in this country is not quite \$40,000,000. In other words, we pay to the British alone each year in interest more than sixty millions of dollars in gold in excess of our an-

nual product of that metal. Is it any wonder that bond issues in times of peace are necessary so long as the present monetary system is in force?

The gold bugs may now sleep at night. The editor of the Lima Gazette and Herr John Most, the long haired, unwashed anarchist, have both declared in favor of the yellow metal and opposed to silver.

The city council placed themselves in the attitude of obstructionists by their unlooked for and unwarranted proceeding last Monday night in defeating the proposition to pave west Spring street. The property owners had petitioned for it and for the benefit of the property wanted the improvement made. Furthermore they were the ones upon whom the burden of expense would fall and they were perfectly willing to furnish the money to pay for the paving of the street.

When this privilege was denied, the city council, by its refusal to permit the work to be done, stood directly in the way of the most important public improvements contemplated this season. The measure should be taken up again to-night, the motion reconsidered, and the enterprising people of Spring street be permitted to go ahead with the work. A councilman should not vote against a public improvement and retard the progress of the city merely because he would have an assessment to pay if the improvement should be made. Neither should a councilman vote against a public improvement because the property benefitted thereby lies in another part of the town from the realty owned or controlled by the councilman. Legislation inspired by such motives is unworthy councilmen in Lima, where the public good is supposed to be the paramount motive and all other consideration subordinate. We are living in a progressive period, and when the property owners on a street in Lima ask permission to pave the street in order to keep abreast of her neighbors, they should be granted the privilege, and a great public improvement not be retarded by any arbitrary action of the council.

Charles K. Ladd, an Illinois delegate to Chicago, in a conversation with some friends in one of the hotel lobbies of the city, gave his opinion of the international agreement dodge as follows:

"I am opposed to the United States asking permission of Great Britain or any other country to enact such laws as we please, regarding the financial or other questions. When it comes to the time that I must take off my hat and say with a bow, 'May it please your majesty to let the congress of the United States pass laws regulating the matter of the coinage of money and the value thereof?' I want that to be the last act of my life. When I do that I want to die, and I want to be buried where the hogs can root up my bones. I am an American who believes that an American is the best man on earth; that America is the best country on earth, and that we have a right to run our affairs without asking permission from any monarchy; that's the sort of a platform I want."

THE CREDIT AND HONOR OF THE NATION.

McKinley exhibits distress with regard to the national credit and honor, and would fain take those things into his own personal care and keeping. When the gold sharks took advantage of the country's peril to buy up the money obligations of the Government at sixty to seventy per cent. discount, and then have them converted into bonds at par in whose keeping them—when the people were being subjected to the enormous loss involved in this outrage—in whose keeping then were the credit and honor of the nation?

And years later, when these bonds, payable notoriously by the terms of their issue in the currency of the country, were, by law, made payable, principal and interest, in gold, who then again, had the credit and honor of the nation in charge?

Both these monstrous wrongs, as everybody knows, were perpetrated by the party whose candidate for president of the country to-day is Wm. McKinley—the party which, in all its past of power has proven itself the friend and ally of the money power, and the enemy and oppressor of labor and the people!—Bellefontaine Examiner.

When Mr. McKinley says that we were enjoying our highest prosperity in 1892, he states what everybody knows to be untrue. Benjamin Harrison says hard times beat him in 1892. At the end of 1891, a Republican treasurer of the United States declared that the exports of gold during the last half of the year 1891, were the heaviest recorded in the history of the nation, and Secretary Charles Foster said in 1892, that the movement of gold had been very large outward, "while the return

shipments usually commencing early in August had not occurred at all. These things, taken with the fact that President Harrison had prepared a bond issue in the latter part of his administration, and that he had left a deficit in the treasury where there had been a surplus, shows that the tornado had been formed in 1892, and that instead of being the year of our greatest prosperity, it was a year charged and saturated with disaster.—Shelby County Democrat.

The Delphos Courier (Republican) says:

The bolting is not all in favor of McKinley on the gold platform. And in fact it is only a weakener to him to have Democratic gold hog organs supporting him. Money killed Blaine at a big dinner in New York, which those fool New York politicians insisted on having despite Blaine's warning. Democratic men laughed in their sleeves and then drew most telling cartoons of Blaine in the midst of millionaires with sparkling diamonds and champagne on tap it cost the great leader thousands of indignant honest votes and made Cleveland and his reign possible.—Delphos Courier.

Caught Up In a Whirlwind.

If the prophets of old who tell of being caught up in a whirlwind had anything like the experience of Dr. Michael of Texas under similar circumstances, then nobody need envy a prophet his job.

Dr. Michael of Sherman, Tex., was out making professional calls when the tornado approached. It was not, however, funnel shaped. It looked to him like a monstrous rolling ball, and wherever a house was in the track of the rolling ball that house was lifted whole about 15 feet above the ground; then it exploded and went to pieces like a Fourth of July firecracker.

By and by the ball caught Dr. Michael himself. This is what happened, according to his story in The Globe-Democrat:

When the ball reached me, I had got to the east fence of the cemetery and had thrown myself down beside it. All at once the bright daylight disappeared and I was in total darkness. The picket fence, posts and all, was lifted up and came down flat upon me. Then two trees fell on the fence. In a few seconds the trees went up in the air; the fence followed. I felt myself drawn off the ground by some invisible force. I didn't know consciousness. It was so dark I couldn't tell how high I was, but I was high enough to escape the monuments in the cemetery, and also the trees, perhaps 40 feet from the ground. As I went along in the air I tried to keep an upright position, but couldn't. Something kept turning me over and over in a circle and then I fell back, until at last I dropped into a hole just inside the north fence of the cemetery. I was conscious all of the time until I stopped rolling and settled into that hole. After that I knew nothing more until people from town were about me. It must have been ten minutes at least that I lay in the hole and was discovered. My best friends didn't recognize me. From head to foot I was covered with mud. My hair was plastered down with it. "Don't you know me?" I asked of men whom I had met many years. They could identify me only by my voice.

The Fun There Is in Swimming.

Outing contains a paper on swimming which is almost enough to make one wish he were a seal or a Sandwich Islander, at least for a little while, so as to feel the joy of being as much at home in the water as on land, of diving into mysterious, beautiful green depths, of floating upon the cool waves and turning somersaults where there is no bad ground to alight upon, but just a soft, shining, caressing substance that yields while still it supports you. Mr. Ed W. Sandys, an expert swimmer, is the writer of the paper.

In spite of all the science of schools and teachers Mr. Sandys is of opinion that the best way to learn to swim is to paddle "dog fashion" in the water. He says, "The hands move up and down like the fore paws of a swimming dog, while the feet keep time with the hands in a somewhat similar motion." Mr. Sandys also expresses the very sound opinion that anybody who will terrify a child or a greenhorn in the water is a brute.

The following makes one desire to be a boy again:

Half a dozen of us used to have rare sport in the old days, and one third of that sport was obtained under water. After two or three could swim down and capture the stoniest tame goose or duck on the river, and a water snake was a choice quarry. A popular form of amusement was to take a certain savage spear until he paraded as into the water. He was rapid swimmer, and one's only salvation when he got too close was to surrender. One's under, it was an easy matter to look up toward the light, to grab one of the dog's hind paws and to pull him under. One day I dragged him down, and when he at last struggled ashore he decided never again to swim after boys.

A Paregoric Tippler.

One often hears of the subterfuges resorted to by persons addicted to the use of drugs in order to secure what their morbid appetite craves, and one of the clerks in a North Broad street drug store is a perfect mine of information on such matters. He knows the Jamaica ginger-drunkard and the morphine fiend, but the most interesting character to come under his observation is a paregoric drinker. This fellow is a laboring man, and promptly at 6:30 every morning he enters the store on his way to work, with his dinner pail hanging from his arm. He orders a pint bottle of paregoric, which he drinks during the course of the day. Paregoric contains a certain percentage of opium, and presumably this is what the man drinks it for.—Philadelphia Record.

THE DOCTRINAIRES.

They are Announcing Themselves as Friends of silver—Real Bimetallism.

One of the evidences of the rapid growth of the free coinage sentiment is that even the doctrinaires are coming into the fold.

For a long time the gold bureau has been treating the voters to doses of financial economy furnished by college professors and others whose supposed knowledge of money and its functions made them eminent judges of the question in hand. It was the proud boast of the monopolists and the gold appreciating conspiracy to arrogate to themselves the wisdom and the learning of the country and to regard the advocates of silver as wild-eyed and long-haired ignoramuses running loose over the hills of the west or maddly disporting themselves in the plains of Texas and the far south. It was with quite a flourish that they would quote this or that eminent professor who went on to prove that the concentration of all values was in the grain of gold and that the sum of all larceny was in the silver dollar. But there is a wonderful light in the awakened conscience of a determined people, and as soon as it was determined that this people was no longer to be misled or controlled those who hitherto regarded them with an air of patronage began to think that perhaps there are more people in the world after all who know something about finance than the studious doctrinaires who reside within the precincts of New York or Boston. Now they have come to the conclusion that we have a wise and great people and that all wisdom is not confined in their own narrow sphere.

The fact that Professor Benjamin Andrews of Brown university has come out in a letter stating that he has no reason to doubt that the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is desirable is important. The professor acknowledges the stab which the administration has given to the white metal, but assuming an air of prophecy he looks beyond the present period of doubt and uncertainty and intimates that it is a matter of time when silver will be the main metal and gold will be fighting for a place in the coinage of the country.

"The vast output of gold," he says, "in recent years, as compared with that of silver, impresses me that free coinage by us alone would not lead to displacement of our gold; that therefore free coinage would be safe."

For the benefit of those traders in public confidence who would destroy silver when it suits their purpose, and who would as readily destroy gold when that would suit them, it may be stated that the bimetalists who have fought the battle of free gold coinage whenever the sharks who play in the waters of the single standard develop that kind of an appetite. The financial system of the United States is based upon the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, the one equal with the other, on terms of perfect mutuality, and the people are going to see that this condition of things is preserved.—Atlanta Constitution.

Not a Sectional Matter.

This contest is not between the people of the west and south and those of the east. There will be no marshaling of armies nor will the blood of kindred be shed in a mighty struggle, while the money power in its safe retreat forges new fetters for the limbs of all alike as it forged them 30 years ago. The contest is between the whole people in the east, the west, the north and the south and the few who in the cruel selfishness of wealth would make the happy citizens of a free republic the helots of a crushing oligarchy, born without a future, reeling without a hope and dying as die the weeds by the roadside in the brown autumn. The interests of all the people are the same wherever their homes may be situated.

At present, unhappily, the people of many of the eastern states do not know how thoroughly they are serving the purposes of the monster of greed, and at the approaching election a majority of them will vote in favor of wearing a chain stronger and more degrading than any made of steel. History must repeat itself. From out of the west, this time in harmony with the south, another wave must come. Having remedied one evil, the work must be completed by the remedying of those other and grosser evils fastened on the Union by the money power, and when the wave has swept over the land and the rule of the people is restored, the redeemed voters of the east will marvel again at the blindness which now fills their eyes.—Denver News.

France and Our Country.

The Bank of France, which is practically a government institution and stands related to the treasury of France in this respect as our treasury does to our currency system, pays out gold or silver at the option of the bank and at the convenience of the bank and not at the option or demand of the note holder, and get all the money of France is maintained at a parity. But we are confronted with the argument that this country of ours of 45 states, with its territories, of over 70,000,000 of people, with probably more than \$70,000,000,000 of wealth, with a productive power as great as France, Germany and England combined, or nearly so, is not able to maintain the unlimited use of gold and silver; that we should wait for the assistance and agreement, or league, with other nations, especially England. To admit that to be true is to abandon all hope of the restoration of silver, and none knows it better than those who pretend to advocate such a policy. The American people are strong enough to establish a policy of their own. Unquestionably, whatever policy the United States may adopt with regard to silver will be the policy of this continent, and our money will circulate and be used not solely as the money of the United States, but of all America.—R. P. Bland.

LIKE POTTER'S CLAY.

McKINLEY IS A TOOL IN THE HANDS OF THE TRUSTS.

Accepted Their Money as a Gift to Pay His Debts—His Record as a Public Servant Unhappy—Robert Hanna Nothing but His "Bar" to Recommend Him.

The trusts' candidate for the presidency, William McKinley of Ohio, is, personally, one of the most adroit and cunning politicians that this age of politicians has yet produced, says the Kansas City Times. He is a demagogue of the first water, as smooth a stump speaker as ever gilded a gaping crowd with campaign catch cries and anecdotes, and his character can be estimated best, perhaps, from this one fact, that he became a bankrupt several years ago, although engaged in no occupation save politics, and when Mr. Mark Hanna and several other millionaire presidents of trusts made up a purse and paid his debts he accepted the money as a gift and has been like Potter's clay in their hands ever since.

Mr. McKinley's record as a public servant is short, and still more unfortunate in its results than his management of his private affairs.

As governor of Ohio he held office for two terms and left an empty treasury when he went out of office. As congressman from Ohio he became a candidate for the speakership, and, being badly beaten by Thomas B. Reed, congressional etiquette required that he should be appointed chairman of the ways and means committee. This committee prepared a tariff bill, with the assistance of the manufacturers and presidents of great monopolies, who wrote their own figures of protection, so called, in the bill, and in spite of the indignant remonstrance of that master spirit of the Republican party, James G. Blaine, who smashed his hat upon the committee's table and declared that the bill would not create a new market for nor raise the price of a pound of meat or a bushel of grain produced in this country, the committee succeeded in passing the McKinley bill through congress.

The results of the McKinley bill, stated in brief, from the date of its passage in 1890 to Aug. 28, 1894, when it was repealed, were as follows:

First—Under its provisions prohibiting competition over 100 trusts were organized, covering nearly all the necessities and comforts of life, including food, clothing, lumber, nails, agricultural implements, glass, coffins, coal, iron, steel, cotton ties, etc.

Second—Although the McKinley act increased the average rate of protection to the manufacturers about 25 per cent, there was not a single raise of wages in a protected industry after its passage nor until its repeal.

Third—From the passage of the McKinley act in 1890 up to November, 1892, there were over 1,200 shut-downs, lockouts and strikes in the industries "protected" by its tariff rates. Among these was the "culminating atrocity of McKinleyism," the Homestead strike, in which thousands of American workmen were turned out to starve and, when they resisted, shot down by Pinkerton's constabulary.

Fourth—The McKinley act caused a steady falling off in the revenues of the government, from over \$100,000,000 of surplus in 1890 to a deficit in the first fiscal year of its operation, from June 30, 1893, to June 30, 1894, amounting to \$72,000,000.

Fifth—The disinterested and best posted political economists of the country, Republican as well as Democratic, declared that the McKinley act damaged the honors with the Sherman purchasing act of causing the terrible panic of 1893, from the effects of which the country is even now slowly recovering.

Sixth—Under the operation of the McKinley act the prices of clothing and nearly all the necessities of life were raised so high as to be in many cases, entirely out of the reach of a workingman and his family, and such a thing as a wholesome, healthful woolen suit of clothes or woolen dress became a rarity among persons of ordinary means.

Mr. McKinley's running mate, the Republican bosses' candidate for the vice presidency, is Mr. G. A. Hobart, ostensibly from New Jersey, but in reality a New York clubman and idler. His political biography is, like most Republican virtues, a negative quantity, but he has a "bar," and he is the faithful tool and servant of innumerable other "bars" in and around New York. His money is expected to pull the ticket through the tight places.

All in all the Republican party has from its standpoint done its work well, through its head boss, Hanna, and the ticket for 1896 may be fairly classed as a typical Republican ticket.

But if there is a tinge of the patriotism of our forefathers left in the land the trusts' ticket will be buried out of sight in November, as The Times earnestly hopes and believes it will.

Don't Know Where to Plant It.

McKinley evidently regards the Republican nomination this year as a dog does an extra bone, only he doesn't know in what part of the garden to bury it.—Atlanta Constitution.

Sorry For It.

"Who made McKinley?" shouted the Reed men. And then they answered, "Reed made him!" But how sorry Reed is now that he did that job.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Poor Subject For Enthusiasm.

The convention orators showed to little advantage. It is difficult to grow eloquent over as poor a subject as McKinley.—Exchange.

He'll Probably Fling.

If Governor Morton now plugs his bar' for the rest of the year, who shall blame him?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A CONSPICUOUS FAILURE.

McKinley's Record as Governor of Ohio shows Lack of Ability.

It has been generally understood that Hon. William McKinley's record as governor of Ohio was noteworthy for the manufacture of a lack of ability. A correspondent of the New York World has been looking up facts and statistics of the McKinley regime at Columbus.

He finds, as a result of careful examination, that, financially considered, his administration was weak indeed; that the state was "all but bankrupt" during his term of service; that the duties of his office were largely delegated to subordinates, while Governor McKinley indulged in political work, speech making tours. In short, that a great statesman of Canton proved an conspicuous failure as executive.

In the American people care to choose as chief magistrate a man with such a record in executive office as William McKinley, however amiable and well intentioned he may be?—Boston Globe.

The Republican Emblem.

Chairman Hanna's formal recommendation of the use of the California pan-pas plume in red, white and blue, mounted fan shape on a staff, for parades and interior decorations, by Republicans in the coming campaign, strikes the average mind as rather more aesthetic than practical. Probably it would be better to assign to Hanna the work of fat frying and marshaling the forces, leaving the artistic work of the campaign to other hands.—Boston Herald.

The Price of a Day's Work.

McKinley has promised that under his administration a full day's work will be paid in a full dollar. He couldn't have meant that, for a dollar a day would not be prosperity's wages. But it is not for McKinley to fix a future rate of wages, even at that figure. It's for the trusts to say whether a man shall have a full day's work or whether the mills and factories shall shut down to strangle the market and take a pinch out of the consumers.—Philadelphia Record.

A Delicate Distinction.

Speaker Reed is deep; also tactful. He lost no time after the nominations in telegraphing his congratulations to McKinley. He began his dispatch: "I wish you a happy and prosperous administration." Then he remembered Hanna, and thoughtfully added the qualification: "Happy for yourself and prosperous for the country." Perhaps the distinction is too delicate for Hanna, but we are sure Mr. McKinley can appreciate it.—New York Journal.

Where Hanna Got It.

The Rocky Mountain News asks in humorously wise words: Hanna got his \$60,000,000. The answer is easy. It was his share of the profits which the Iron Ore trust took as a result of the high protective tariff. It may be added that Hanna hopes to make \$60,000,000 or \$80,000,000 more by clearing his tool, McKinley, and re-enacting the McKinley trusts' tariff.

Platt Not Ready to Retire.

The Republican party in New York is split as never before since the days of Folger. The delegates to St. Louis have exhausted upon each other the vocabulary of Billingsgate, and have brought back to New York a party, hatted and mailed. McKinley's election means Platt's retirement, and Platt is not yet ready to retire.—New York Journal.

Ex-Governor Russell's Funeral.

Boston, July 19.—The funeral of ex-Governor William E. Russell will take place at the Shepard Memorial church, Cambridge, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. This was deferred upon by the family after a consultation. The services will be extremely simple and no opportunity for the public to view the body will be given. Rev. Dr. Alexander McKim, pastor of the church, who is an intimate friend of the family, will officiate.

Railroad Sale Postponed.

DULUTH, July 20.—The sale of the Duluth and Winnipeg road, which was to have taken place Saturday, has been postponed at the request of the bondholders for a week. At the expected sale no one but the bondholders, who are connected with the Canadian Pacific road, were represented. It had been supposed that the Great Northern was after it.

Laughlin Sentenced.

BROOKFIELD, Ky., July 20.—When the death sentence was pronounced on Laughlin he showed no signs of fear, but held the same unconcerned appearance he has assumed all during his trial. Sept. 15 is the day set on which he is to hang. The case in the meantime will be taken to the court of appeals for a new trial.

Another Piano Company Yields.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The Schaefer Piano company has assigned in the county court to P. F. Jenkinson. The firm's place of business is on the floor immediately above the store of the Hallett & Davis company, which assigned Friday. No statement of assets and liabilities was filed.

Heir to a Large Fortune.

ELWOOD, Ind., July 20.—William Haddock, the aged hermit residing near this city, who claims to be the savior of the world, says he has fallen heir to a large fortune in Germany in common with several other heirs. The estate is known as the Withrow estate, and is valued at \$9,000,000.

Date of Reunion.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—General Rose crans, president of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, announces its next annual reunion at Rockford, Ill. Sept. 23 and 24.

Horse and Drivers Drowned.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20.—Robert Mendows, 7, and Edward Boyle, 17, drove into White River beyond their depth and the horse and boys were drowned.

SHIRT
WAISTS.

Purchasers are astonished at our extraordinary price reductions.
You can easily distinguish superiority in our goods; they're better in every way than the average Waists you see.

The Price on Some
Is Less Than Half.

All Are Remarkably Cheap.

Feldmann & Co
218 N. MAIN ST.

WANTED

WANTED—Experienced tobacco stripper at The Standard Cigar Co., 215 south Main street.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. Enquire at once at 75 south Main street.

WANTED—Dining room girls at the Hotel House, 35 35.

GIRL WANTED—Small family. Call at Mrs. E. A. List, 512 east Market.

WANTED—A man or woman of ability and reference to take the exclusive agency in this city or county for the invisible skirt supporter. Address the Invisible Skirt Supporter Co., Braddock, Pa.

WANTED—My friends patrons and everyone to know that although I am on the road, to be gone until the first of September, my business will be managed by J. H. Coyne. When I return I expect to open upon a large scale, and to do the work here.

Very truly,
S. L. Woods.

NO. 54.

East Side Public Square, First-class Barber, Ladies' and Children's Haircutting done to order. Special room for ladies' hair-dressing.
A. G. LUTZ, Proprietor.

A few bottles of HIRE'S Rootbeer belong in the picnic lunch. Lay them in the spring to cool, or hang them down a well.

LOCAL TIME CARD

Give the time of departure of trains from the various depots at Lima, Corrected June 22, 1896.

P. Ft. W. & C. E. R.

No. 1—Going East, daily	7:45 a.m.
" " " " " "	8:30 a.m.
" " " " " "	9:15 a.m.
" " " " " "	10:00 a.m.
" " " " " "	10:45 a.m.
" " " " " "	11:30 a.m.
" " " " " "	12:15 p.m.
" " " " " "	1:00 p.m.
" " " " " "	1:45 p.m.
" " " " " "	2:30 p.m.
" " " " " "	3:15 p.m.
" " " " " "	4:00 p.m.
" " " " " "	4:45 p.m.
" " " " " "	5:30 p.m.
" " " " " "	6:15 p.m.
" " " " " "	7:00 p.m.
" " " " " "	7:45 p.m.
" " " " " "	8:30 p.m.
" " " " " "	9:15 p.m.
" " " " " "	10:00 p.m.
" " " " " "	10:45 p.m.
" " " " " "	11:30 p.m.
" " " " " "	12:15 a.m.
" " " " " "	1:00 a.m.
" " " " " "	1:45 a.m.
" " " " " "	2:30 a.m.
" " " " " "	3:15 a.m.
" " " " " "	4:00 a.m.
" " " " " "	4:45 a.m.
" " " " " "	5:30 a.m.
" " " " " "	6:15 a.m.
" " " " " "	7:00 a.m.
" " " " " "	7:45 a.m.
" " " " " "	8:30 a.m.
" " " " " "	9:15 a.m.
" " " " " "	10:00 a.m.
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A Wild Ride
On the head of light for
LIGHTNING HOT DROPS
A sudden attack of
Cerebral Malaria.
ALWAYS KEEP
Lightning Hot Drops
In the house, and save time
and suffering. Cerebral Malaria and
all its symptoms, and all its
causes.
NEVER FAILS.
See bottle for full directions.
HERB MEDICINE COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

SOUTH AFRICAN RUINS.

Buildings at Zimbabwe That May Be of King Solomon's Time.

It would seem that at some far distant date a people more civilized than any of the present Kafir tribes had penetrated into the region we now call Mashonaland and had maintained itself there for a considerable period. Remains of gold workings are found in many parts of that country, and even as far as the south-western part of Matabeleland—remains which show that mining must have been carried on, by primitive methods no doubt, but still upon a scale larger than we can well deem within the capabilities of the Kafir tribes as we now see them. There are, moreover, in these regions, and usually not far from some old gold working, pieces of ancient buildings executed with a neatness and finish, as well as with an attempt at artistic effect, which are entirely absent from the rough walls, sometimes of loose stones, sometimes plastered with mud, which the Kafirs build today.

These old buildings are, with one exception, bits of wall inclosing forts or residences. They are constructed of small blocks of granite of the country, carefully trimmed to be of one size, and are usually ornamented with a simple pattern, such as the so-called "herringbone" pattern. The one exception is to be found in the ruins of Zimbabwe, in southern Mashonaland. Here a wall 36 feet high and from 6 to 12 or 14 feet thick incloses a large elliptical space, filled with other buildings, some of which apparently were intended for the purposes of worship.

There are no inscriptions of any kind and few objects, except some rudely carved heads of birds, to supply any indication as to the ethnological affinities of the people who erected this building or as to the nature of their worship. Such indications as we have, however, suggest that it was some form of nature worship, including the worship of the sun. We know from other sources, including the Egyptian monuments and the Old Testament, that there was from very early times a trade between the Red sea and some part of east Africa, and as we know also that the worship of natural forces and of the sun prevailed among the early Semites the view that the builders of Zimbabwe were of Arab or some other Semitic stock is at least highly plausible.

Two things are quite clear to every one who examines the ruins and compares them with the smaller fragments of ancient buildings already mentioned. Those who built Zimbabwe were a race much superior to the Bantu tribes, whose mud huts are now to be found not far from these still strong and solid walls, and those other remains scattered through the country were either the work of that same superior race or, at any rate, were built in imitation of their style and under the influence they had left. But whether this race was driven out or peacefully withdrew or became by degrees absorbed and lost in the surrounding Bantu population we have no data for conjecture. If they came from Arabia, they must have come more than 12 centuries ago, before the days of Mohammed, for they were evidently not Mussulmans, and it is just as easy to suppose that they came in the days of Solomon, 15 centuries earlier. —James Bryce, M. P., in Century.

Changed Meanings.

"It's very funny," remarked old Mrs. Homespun, "how the meanings of words change. Now, when you and I were young, Jed, an orchard was a lot of fruit trees. Yet, here is Mary Ellen writing that her friends, the Van Eltons, at their latest party, had the parlor decorated with orchids. Pretty poor decoration. I call it." —New York Journal.

Quick Relief for Asthma.

Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranteed to give prompt relief in all cases of Asthma. Do not class this with other medicines that have failed to give relief. Give it a trial. H. F. T. Kamp, cor Main and North Sts.

ENGLISH SOCIETY.

The Modern Institution Includes Something More Than Birth and Rank.

What originally constituted a right to be in good society in England has been discarded. Birth and rank count for nothing unless they bring with them into the great market of society other claims to success, and the best claim to be a leader of fashionable society in England is to be able to provide the greatest amount of amusement. Every man and woman are expected to contribute their share to the common fund of amusement, and those who contribute the largest amount are the acknowledged heads of society. It is impossible that it should be otherwise, for agricultural distress—depreciation in the value and rental of land—has broken down the territorial aristocracy of England, and the moneyed aristocracy has taken its place. The growing size of society, the luxury and the variety of amusements it offers are some of the indications that it is based upon wealth, for such a society could never have come into existence in a purely aristocratic and therefore a poorer community.

Whether it is an ideal state or not is hardly a matter over which we need agitate ourselves. That it is much more amusing, much more interesting, than the society which it has superseded, there can be no doubt. There is less restraint, more sense of enjoyment and we get much better value for our pains and money than in the days when a cold exclusiveness constituted the distinctive mark of a good but very dull society. It may seem a somewhat sweeping assertion to say that there is not such a thing as good society in this decadent time, but there is certainly none in the sense in which our predecessors understood it, and could they but look for a moment upon modern English life they would be amazed. What was simply an aristocratic caste has been swept away, and the heterogeneous mass which now calls itself good society is, at any rate, clever and sharp enough not to be beguiled by any will of the wisper or to receive any one who does not possess some special qualifications to be enrolled in its ranks. —London Saturday Review.

"DEAR, YOU'RE SO TALL!"

The Way the Small Girl Makes the Big Man Yawn.

The short girl has many advantages over the tall one. She has to go through life looking up, and nothing is so becoming to eyes as that. Her lashes show more and so does her hair. There are curves of cheek, chin and throat that look their prettiest to a man who must glance down at them.

A small girl is more easily held and more easily kissed. It is nicer to have to lift her face up by the chin, and it is more picturesque and satisfactory to reach down to the upturned lips.

It is comfortable, when you hold a girl on your knee, to have her head just come to your shoulder. Instead of having it hang over—surplus, as it were. Everything about a small girl is likely to be a provocation—the unexpectedly tiny hand, the distracting morsels of feet, the little head, the little nose.

A small girl can be fascinating even in a temper. She can be so delicious when she cries, she can be so lovely when she pouts, and none of those moods sit well on a big woman. Then, too, the man in love is inclined to pet names, and he wants to call his girl "Birdy," whether she weighs 200 or not. Yet he is not insensible to the appropriateness of the title when given to a real little thing.

A man likes to feel big, by comparison at least. A really large man does not object to seeming almost a giant beside the girl of his heart, and it is almost necessary to the short man's vanity that he shall seem big to the little creature he is going to marry.

It is very fetching to have one's girl say, "Please, dear, my neck gets so tired; you're so tall." Don't you know what that means? Well, get a bit of a girl and you will find out. On the whole, the small girl has the best of it. —Kansas City Star.

How Do People "Reminisce?"

How do people reminisce anything? How do they "reminisce?" Mr. Locker, struck by the scantiness of his own recollections, says, "Wonderful fellow, James Boswell!" As a rule, if you ask anybody about some great person whom they knew well, they remember next to nothing. It is said that Dean Milman, who was much attached to Macaulay, had very little of moment to tell about him. Yet Dean Milman was no stupid man, though the amiable critic who attacks Mr. Saintsbury so often in The Saturday Review seems to hold that Milman had a bad style—because Macaulay said so. This is a digression. To Macaulay about people is a special gift. They amused, they delighted us, and we cannot say why. About the little I saw of Lord Tennyson I remember next to nothing. I was in too great a fright. Boswell took notes immediately after his talks with Johnson. Lockhart thought this wrong—not honorable. One is glad Boswell was of a different opinion. We have all reason to be grateful to James.

Reminiscences are not possible to me, yet I would fain say, without going into details, how pleasant a memory one keeps of a man in high social place, lately dead. Lord Bath was not prominent in politics. He wrote but little and rarely. What one recalls now are his unaffected goodness, his charm, his kindness, his great knowledge of letters, the humor of his conversation, the pleasantness and courtesy of his manner. It may be guessed that he was shy, and shy people who are also modest are apt to be misjudged. They who knew him even as slightly as I myself did, valued him and deeply regret his loss. —Longman's Magazine.

Pooling of Tips.

"Yesterday morning," said a cosmopolitan, "I gave a man a tip after breakfast and he promptly passed it to the head waiter. I called the waiter back and asked him why he passed over the money. He told me that it was the rule of the house that the money should be put in a common fund and distributed every week equally among the waiters. He said that no other system had ever adjusted the differences in the advantages that position and acquaintance gave some of them over the others, while the plan of combining the tips and distributing them at the end of every week satisfied every man. This system prevails in Germany and France, but one rarely sees it here." —Philadelphia Telegraph.

Surely.

"Tommy is such a sweet child," said a doting mother, "that I often think it will be a miracle if he lives to grow up."

"It will," said the candle neighbor, with a baleful gleam in his eye. —Detroit Free Press.

It is a fact, but not well known, that Mary, queen of Scots, possessed a charming voice. She was an excellent musician and her rendering of French and English ballads was faultless.

BAKED BUBBISH.

Directions for Preparing a Dish Which is often Spoiled in the Cooking.

A fish is more often ruined in baking than in almost any other way, yet if a Baked Bubbish is properly cooked it is a most delicious dish.

Thoroughly clean and wash a fish weighing not less than 2½ pounds for baking. Make a stuffing by putting a large spoonful of butter into a saucepan, and when it is melted add one cupful of bread crumbs which have been soaking in a warm half cup of milk or water, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and the same quantity of pepper, one teaspoonful each of chopped capers and parsley, and onion juice or not as preferred. Put the stuffing into the fish and close the opening with small wooden skewers. Cut three gashes in each side of the fish about half an inch deep and two inches long and lay a strip of larding pork in each cut.

Now draw the fish into the form of a letter S by putting a long needle, holding a strong white thread, first through the head, then through the middle of the body and the tail and fastening with a knot that can be easily taken out when the fish is baked. Put a tin sheet, on which have been laid some slices of fat salt pork, in the bottom of a baking pan and place the fish on it back upward. Rub the fish with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Pour over it half a cup of wine. Put it into a moderately hot oven and bake, allowing 15 minutes to each pound. Constant basting is necessary for the success of the dish. When the fish is cooked, lift the tin sheet from the pan and slide the fish carefully into the center of a heated platter, remove the thread and garnish the fish with sliced lemon and parsley. Serve with either of the following sauces:

Put one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour in a saucepan over the fire, stir together and add a cupful of stock, two tablespoonfuls of stewed tomatoes, a bay leaf, half a dozen peppercorns and a teaspoonful of sugar. Bring to the boiling point, add a little sherry and more seasoning if necessary and strain.

For sauce hollandaise, rub half a cup of butter to a cream. Add the yolks of three eggs, stirring in one at a time. Add the juice from half a lemon, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of cayenne pepper. Place the bowl containing the mixture in a pan of boiling water. Add one cup of hot water to the sauce, beating all the time, and stir constantly until the mixture becomes like a soft custard. Do not let it boil, but remove from the fire and continue to stir a few moments before pouring it around the fish. —New York Sun.

The Collet Trick.

The probability was 99 to 1 that he would be shot, yet an Indian juggler took that one chance rather than acknowledge his inability to catch the bullet. Dr. Hoffman, the government ethnologist at Washington, tells the story:

The bravest act I have ever known was performed by an Indian juggler. A favorite trick of his was one that has often been performed by white magicians.

It consisted in permitting himself to be shot at, the hocus being an arrangement by which the bullet fell out of the barrel into a cavity in the stock before the weapon was discharged. Meanwhile the man had another bullet concealed in his mouth, which at the instant of firing he pushed outward with his tongue, so as to make it appear that he caught the projectile between his teeth.

Now, it happened that this man had a rival, who was engaged in the conjuring business in a neighboring village. On an occasion when the trick was to be performed, the juggler having announced as usual that he was ready to be shot at by any one present, the rival stepped forward and said that he would do the shooting, but he demanded permission to use his own gun.

Naturally the juggler objected, but his protest was overruled. It was decided that the rival magician might use his own weapon. This meant almost sure death to the performer. Yet he did not blench. To refuse the test would have been permanent disgrace.

There was a chance out of 100 perhaps that the marksman might miss. He decided to take that chance and so permitted the volunteer executioner to take deliberate aim and fire at him from a distance of half a dozen paces. An instant later he fell dead; the bullet had passed through his brain. —Youth's Companion.

Famous Detectives.

England has produced many famous detectives, but notwithstanding the skill of the present Scotland Yard officials and their immediate predecessors they do not seem to hold anything like the record that American and French officials can produce. Even America would seem to rank second to France, where the system of espionage is of long standing. The intrigues of court, and notably of the French court in the middle ages, seem to have bred the detective spirit among Frenchmen, and today, as of old, it is a notorious fact that secret service is in vogue to immense dimensions. Men are followed everywhere and their movements watched. One does not know who may be a spy, and even in private circles a so-called friend may be the agent of the government. This sort of thing constitutes the Frenchman as a natural detective, with the consequence that large numbers of them possess a remarkable facility for ferreting out criminals and political offenders. This also accounts for the acknowledged fact that crimes are more surely traced back to offenders there than they are here and elsewhere. The number of undiscovered crimes in England vastly exceeds that of France, notwithstanding the much larger population. —Brooklyn Citizen.

When Making Fast the Flag Halyards.

"Many a slender daggole has been ruined," said a rigger, "by drawing the halyards down too snugly when making them fast after hauling down the flag. If this is done in dry weather and it comes on wet, the shrinking of the halyards strains drawn taut to start with may be enough to bend the pole, and if it should be left in that way long enough the pole would be permanently bent. Flag halyards, when no flag is flying, should be made fast with a little slack." —New York Sun.

By No Means Behind.

Yeast—Your laundry says you are behind with your board.

Crimsonback—Well, she's dead wrong. I'm ahead. I owe her \$45. —Yonkers Statesman.

Confession.

Aunt Matilda—Why do you look so utterly wretched, Jimmy?

Jimmy—I'm on good behavior, ma'am, when we has company. —London Tit-Bits.

Parental.

Champagne may have its pop, but even the modest vinegar has its mother. —Philadelphia Record.

AN ARTIST'S MODEL.

I dropped into Danvers' studio one morning. I suppose it must have been two years ago, and I found him painting on a classical study. He was doing neck and shoulder work at the time, and his model was a stranger to me. I sat smoking and watching him, etc. to be candid, her, for half an hour. Then her time was up, and she left for dinner or something.

"Where did you pick her up, Danvers?" "On the boat coming over from Calais. How do you like her?"

"Oh, she's superb—simply superb, far your work, but—"

"Exactly. She doesn't look like a model, does she? But I don't see why there shouldn't be lady models—refined and that sort of thing. Anyhow, you know me well enough to be sure she'll come to no harm here."

"H'm; no, of course. What's the story, old man?"

"I don't altogether know, and, anyhow, I don't know whether I'm justified in telling you."

"Oh! Well, of course, if—"

"Now, for heaven's sake, don't make a fuss. I had no sleep last night, and I'm shaky. First, I believe she is a relationless sort of orphan of fairly decent parents. Then, I believe, she is engaged to an artist somewhere this side of the Pyrenees, who is also relationless. He went blind a few months back. Her whole soul is wrapped up in him. She could think of no other means of making money, so she came over here, where she knows no one, and determined to be a model. Only for certain work, you understand—a high class model. She has found one or two men like me, to whom her services are valuable, and now she's as nappy as a sandboy, with the thought of bringing her blind painter god over some time next month as her husband. He'll be the advising partner, I suppose, and she'll earn the money."

"Oh, well, she certainly is the!"

"Hush! Here she comes."

So I left then and started on my annual trip to the south next day.

Three months afterward I walked into Danvers' studio again and fairly gasped when I looked at his model. It was the same girl, and Danvers was at the same kind of work, but—well, she left the room for something after a bit, and I looked at Danvers.

"Is she in training for a pose as a dying asset?" "What in the world have you been doing with her, Danvers? What the deuce good can she be in your work now? Gad, man, the girl's dying!"

"Yes, I know," said Danvers, scraping his palms savagely. "Beastly nuisance, isn't it? I don't know what the devil to make of it."

"Well, but what's the—the I mean, how?"

"You remember the blind painter god chap?"

"Yes."

"Well, he fell into some beastly lake on the day before they were to have been married and was drowned. She's been getting a little bit more like—that, every day since. She doesn't sleep and she doesn't eat. She just does exactly what she's told. She's a lay figure, and of a skeleton at that. Best model I ever had too. Isn't it sickening?"

"If I'm! And I don't suppose it's exactly cheerful for her."

"Well, of course. As a matter of fact, I'm beastly sorry for her. I rather like the girl, she's so pathetic. But what can a man do?"

"What she wants, old man, is simply a new interest of some kind. She's simply dying for want of some interest in living. That blind chap represented all the beauty in her life. He's gone. She must be made to see some other kind of beauty."

"If I'm! And you think that would cure her?"

"Certain."

"Ah, well, I must get to work, old chap."

"Yes. Goodbye."

Now, for a good time I dropped into Danvers' studio pretty nearly every day, and I'm not joking when I say I watched the reformation of that girl—physically, anyhow. Then, just as I was getting interested, and—well, it was a weirdly beautiful process—I had to start on that wretched South American expedition.

That occupied almost a year, as the members of the party are not likely to forget, and then we were landed in London, and the hall porter refused to admit me at my own club. However, I soon raised some money, and dropped back into the old life, and then I went out to St. John's Wood to look up Danvers.

Miss Rotours—that was her name—was still there, and I found she never went in to any other studio. She gravely excused herself from string for me, and as she did so she looked across at Danvers—good Lord! and he was whistling a vile thing from a pantomime. But she was in perfect health and a poem of southern Europe beauty. Only when she looked at me she didn't see me, only through me dreamily to Danvers. When she looked at him, her great, big, fine, forest eyes shone and glistened—a mixture of Madonna and Bacchante. And he whistled that atrocious patter song.

"How did you do it, Danvers?" I asked when she went out. "How did you give her the new interest?"

"Who? Adie? Oh, bless you, she's been happy as possible for ever so long. Forgotten all about the blind chap, I fancy. In fact, I sometimes think she must be a bit sentimentally inclined about some other fellow."

Some other fellow! "Yes. How did you do it?"

"Let me see. Well, really I—I think I talked an awful lot of rot about poetry and art, and—oh, yes! I remember I painted a little ideal paradise for her—somewhere in the Mediterranean, I think it was. That she seemed to catch on to wonderfully. All talk, you know." All talk! And I, who might have done this thing, was fooling about in South America.

"Yes, it's evidently given her a new interest in life. I suppose it began about the time I went away—a year ago?"

"About then, I think. Anyhow, she's as right as possible now. A bit nervous at times, but plastic as wax, and lights up beautifully at a word. As a woman, I confess she rather bores me now, but she's a perfect model, my boy, an absolutely perfect model."

Yes! And I was in South America all that year. —Chicago Tribune.

In Every One's Way.

Hojack—You may talk about Jaysmith all you please, but he's all right in his way.

Tomdick—My experience with him is that he is always right in some one else's way. —New York Sunday World.

Like a Fable From Aesop.

So Turkey in Crete will not fight unless attacked. Did not the historian Aesop have some story of this sort about a wolf that was attacked by a ravening lamb? —New York Sun.

A POSITIVE CURE GUARANTEED for the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colic, Flatulency, Nerve-aches, Headaches, etc. Dr. Edward Wood of Springfield, Mass., who formerly lived near Lima, Ohio, and who is widely and very favorably known in northern Ohio, writes on March 24th of 1936: "I have taken Dr. Kay's Renovator and it has cured me of dyspepsia of about ten years' standing. I was so fed up that everything I ate soured on my stomach. I can now eat almost anything. I am seventy-one years old and I shall recommend it to others for the good it has done me." It renovates and invigorates the whole system and purifies the blood.

Dr. Kay's Renovator
Purifies the blood, gives new life and vigor to the whole body. It is the VERY BEST NERVE TONIC known. Very pleasant and easy to take. It is made from pure concentrated extracts, in tablet form, and has 2 to 4 times the doses that liquid remedies have. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price 50c and 10c. SEND STAMP FOR FREE SAMPLE AND OUR BOOKLET. It treats nearly all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Many have tried it and they could not get another. Address our Western Office, Dr. E. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

THE HARLEY PHARMACY, LIMA, O.

The Cyclist's Necessity.

POND'S

WILL CURE CUTS, BURNS, BRUISES, WOUNDS, SPRAINS, SUNBURN, CHAFINGS, INSECT BITES, ALL PAIN, AND INFLAMMATIONS.

USED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

GENUINE IN OUR BOTTLES ONLY, BUFF WRAPPERS, SEE OUR NAME, POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK, 76 FIFTH AVENUE.

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USE POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT FOR PILES.

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OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, LIMA, OHIO.

A General Banking Business Transacted.



EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, \$1.00. Address: Peal, Medicines Co., Cincinnati, O.

For sale by Melville Bros.

No Longer the Fad.

Appendicitis is getting old-fashioned. The farmers are getting it. —Atchison Globe.

Mr. W. H. Smith, editor of The Argus, Benton, Pa., recommends a remedy for diarrhoea which he has used with magical effect. "Several weeks ago," he says, "I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after using less than one-third of the contents the results were magical—effecting an entire cure. I heartily recommend the remedy to all sufferers from diarrhoea. This remedy is for sale by Melville, the druggist, old post office corner. C. W. Helster, 53 public square.

In Praise of the Lemon.

If you want to get all the acid out of a lemon pour hot water on and let it get cold before you make the lemonade.

Oh, the refreshing lemons! What should we do without them? Thank goodness they are cheap just when they are most needed! —New York Recorder.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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CINCINNATI HAMILTON & DAYTON RY.
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INDIANAPOLIS
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Excursions via O., H. & D.
R. R. Co.

St. Louis and Return—On July 20, 21, the C. H. & D. Ry. will sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip; tickets good returning until July 27th.
Sunday rate on the C. H. & D. Ry. will one fare for the round trip to all points.
E. I. McGUIRE Ticket Agent

MONEY TO LOAN

It you want to borrow money on food security, don't fail to see me, as I can save you money. I sure and see me.
T. K. WILKINS.
8-10 Opera Block, 2nd floor, Lima, Ohio.
6-15pm if

DR. C. H. SCOTT,

Rooms 20 and 30, Metropolitan Block, Lima, Ohio.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES A SPECIALTY
Office Hours—10:15 a. m.
7:30 p. m. 7-2 pm

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoy the biggest trade in town, but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M. MELVILLE,
THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

Do You Know That Shoes Are Cheaper Than Ever Before?

ARE YOU BUYING YOUR SHOES AT THE OLD OR THE NEW PRICE?

WE have been picking up snags during the last sixty days from parties who needed some cash very badly. We bought them way down low. We are selling good goods at lower prices than many dealers had to pay for the poorest kind of shoddy a year ago. TRY THE NEW SHOE MAN AT WHEELER'S OLD STAND

I. E. AVERY.

35 NORTH MAIN ST.

GEO. W. COE.
Piano Tuner.
FIRST CLASS WORK.

Leave order at Dornard & Son's book store, or telephone No. 263.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Rhuland, of north Elizabeth street, a daughter.

Robert McPeak, of Bluffton, has accepted a position in Michael's shoe department.

Michael Plunket, a stranger, was arrested at the P. & O. depot at 4 o'clock this morning for drunkenness.

The C. H. & D. carried over one hundred and seventy-five people from Lima on their excursion to Cincinnati to see the Cincinnati-Baltimore ball game.

Master Harry Clifford, manager of the Freezers' base ball club of the North Side, desires to challenge any club in the city, with players under 14 years of age.

The ladies of the W. V. R. U. wish to return thanks to B. S. Porter for the use of a beautiful Everett piano Saturday evening; also to Prof. Köchler and Mr. Davis for their assistance.

Elizabeth, the four-months-old daughter of Jacob E. Sandy, of the Findlay road, five miles northeast of the city, died Saturday morning. The funeral services were held from Sugar Creek church yesterday afternoon.

The remains of L. G. Taylor, brother-in-law of Hon. G. W. Hull, who died at Chicago a few months ago, will arrive here from Chicago to-morrow morning and will be taken to Grosjean's morgue. At 8:30 o'clock the remains will be taken to Woodlawn cemetery for interment.

The Commercial Bank has removed into its new quarters in the old post-office building, in the room formerly occupied by Melville's drug store. The room has been handsomely repaired and painted, and makes a model room for the purpose for which it is now to be used. The furniture is quarter-sawn oak and furnishes the room very nicely.

For worn-out business men nothing equal—Dr. Kay's Renovator. See advt. Sold by the Harley Pharmacy.

A Soldiers' Monument on the Public Square!

How much more ornamental it will be than the public building would have been! Did you ever see that grand monument in Toledo to the memory of General Steadman? Let us build one to the memory of our boys of '61 and plant its foundation on the very spot where they enlisted, drilled, and the bugle called them, years ago. The Woman's Relief Corps want you to help them. Buy your tickets for yourself and children so Dayton. W. R. C.

WAS IT MURDER?

Dead Man Found Along the C. & E. Near Westminster,

WITH HIS SKULL CRUSHED.

Harrod People Claim to Have Seen Him Yesterday—Memorandum Given His Home at Erie, Ontario—Post Mortem Held.

The dead body of a man was found along the tracks of the C. & E. railroad this morning about two fifths of a mile west of Westminster. John Armitage, a young boy about eleven years old, and who lives about a mile and a half west of Westminster, this morning started to walk to his brother's home, situated along the C. & E. east of Westminster. He was walking along track, and when near the new Westminster station was horrified to see a man lying in the gutter on the south side of the tracks. He immediately went to the new Westminster station and notified the night ticket agent, Charles Wier, who at once notified coroner Steuber that an unknown dead man had been found. When the C. & E. passenger going west stopped at the station, Roadmaster Scanlon, who was on the train, was told of the discovery, and the train, which it passed the section men, who were working about two miles west of the station, was stopped and the foreman instructed to go and take charge of the body. The section men covered the remains with brush, leaves and grass, so that it would not be noticed or molested until the coroner arrived. Coroner Steuber left for the scene of the accident as soon as notified, arriving there about 10 o'clock. He made an examination of the grounds, but found no marks or blood stains on the ties or gravel. William A. Frederick and Dan Davis, two farmers, put the body in a spring wagon and carried it to Westminster. The coroner ordered undertaker Homer Tabler to take charge of it. Dr. A. H. Creps had been called and he and Dr. Steuber performed a post mortem examination. The only visible marks of injury on the body were a few small bruises over the left ear, and a slight bruise on the under right arm and right ribs. There could be felt a hole in the back part of the skull. The skull was opened and the right lower part of the occipital bone was found fractured and looked as if it had been struck by some heavy, blunt instrument. They found the left lower jaw fractured. There were no other places of injury discovered. When found the body was cold, and the man was lying on his face and his hands were underneath his body. He was a well built man, and had not the appearance of a tramp, or a person who had been given to dissipation. He was about thirty-five old, and was five feet six inches tall, had dark brown hair, a red mustache, and his face had lately been shaved. He was cleanly and fairly well dressed. The coroner in making his examination, found a note book and a pocket ledger which showed that he had been a working man, and had kept a record of the places where he had worked, and what he had received for his labor. In one of his pockets was found three dollars and fifty cents. In the memorandum book was the address of Henry McLain, Erie, Ontario. It also shows that he lately had been at 183 Kensington street, Cleveland, and that lately he had been at Cygnet and had worked for John Mercer. There were also found the following recommendations which showed that he was a skillful carpenter.

ERIE, CANADA, Jan. 16, 1895.

"This is to certify that I had Hector McLean employed during the summer of 94, and was well pleased with him in every respect and can recommend him to any one in need of help.

JOHN GAWTHROP,

Box 28, Erie, Ont."

"ERIE, ONTARIO.

This is to certify that I have known Hector McLean since childhood, and can cheerfully recommend him to any one requiring his services.

FRANK MILLER, Builder.

It was claimed by some people of Harrod that he was seen in that village yesterday afternoon. One person said he recognized the face of the dead man as that of a man whom he saw in a box car of a passing freight train at Harrod. How he met death was a mystery to the coroner and all who saw the body and heard the evidence. Some were of the opinion that he had been murdered, others that he had been struck by a passing train. But no train crew knew of the accident.

The coroner ordered the undertaker in charge to keep the body until word had been sent to Miller & Gawthrop, at Erie, Canada, and if no answer received he will be buried by undertaker Tabler.

The man was found in almost the same spot that two other persons within the past few years have been found dead. It was at the same place that an old man by the name of Humerick was killed last December.

The Lady Maccabees

will meet in their hall in the Mitchell block, Tuesday evening, July 21st.

MARY SCOTT, R. K.

STREET TALK.

Earl Snyder has purchased Frank Fink's interest in the news stand and confectionery store at 266 south Main street, and is now sole proprietor of the establishment.

The latest story of a newspaper man at a Salvationist meeting is as good as the one which preceded it. It will be remembered that Gen. Booth, once seeing a man rise near the platform with papers in his hand preparing to leave, asked him if he was saved. The individual said no, he was a reporter. This time the scene is laid in Melbourne during the general's Australian tour. The reporter rose at a critical point in the service to go out. "Brother cried the general, 'you will be damned if you go out now.' Replied the reporter, 'I shall be damned by the city editor if I don't go.' "But the Lord is greater than the city editor," said the general, warningly. "The city editor doesn't think so," was the retort.

TOO MUCH FAITH.

An Obliging Traveler Trusts a Stranger with Money,

Which He Hasn't Seen Since—The Old Stamp Trick Worked Successfully at the Pittsburg Depot.

A traveler on the Pennsylvania railroad last Friday afternoon kindly consented to do a stranger a favor, and now realizes that all men are not what they seem. The victim was of that class who believe all individuals to be honest, and experience has proved a wise but costly teacher.

The two men, whose names could not be ascertained sat near each other in the same coach, and became conversant. One had been called home by the death of a member of his family. He had left his place of business very suddenly, not having had time to draw money before leaving. He wished a stamp to mail a letter to one of his sisters. The other man had not a stamp, but had the price of one. When the train stopped at Lima the obliging gentleman gave the other man a ten dollar bill to get changed and to buy a stamp from the agent. The fellow said he would get the change and return immediately. The man in the car waited and as he did not come back to the car as promptly as he thought he should, went out to investigate. Going to the agent he inquired and was informed that no person had been at the window asking for a stamp. The fellow saw immediately that he had been worked by the other fellow. He became greatly excited and called for the police, but he had delayed too long and the other man had had sufficient time to get a safe distance from the depot. The man greatly deplored his loss of ten dollars and vowed that he never would be worked again by a stranger, and that afterwards when he desired change he would go and find it himself. The man was so excited that he could not give such a description of the man that he could be identified, if seen, and could scarcely tell how he had been swindled. He only knew he had lost \$10.

Died From Asthma.

Mrs. Catherine, wife of Chas. Harman, died at her home, No. 412 Pennsylvania avenue, at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The deceased was 62 years of age. She had been an invalid for 14 years, suffering from asthma, which caused her death.

The funeral services will be held from the residence at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. The services will be conducted by Rev. Baum. The remains will be interred in the old cemetery.

WHO'LL IT BE?

The Successor to Judge Seney to be Chosen To-morrow.

THE CLANS GATHERING.

The Convention to be Held in Faurot's Opera House—The Marion County Delegates Now on the Ground.

The judicial convention to be held in this city to-morrow promises to be a very interesting one. The delegates who will be here represent the wishes of over 50,000 Democrats, and the delegates and alternates alone to the convention will number about eleven hundred people.

To-morrow's convention will determine who will be the successor to Judge Seney, on the circuit bench. As the term is for six years and the compensation \$4,000 a year, the position is a desirable one. Allen county will have no candidate for the position.

The committee of arrangements have prepared the following program for the convention.

The various county delegations will meet at 10 o'clock a. m. at the different headquarters of each county delegation for organization and to select one member of each of the following committees:

1. Credentials.
2. Permanent Organization.
3. Rules and Order of Business.
4. Resolutions.
5. Central Committee.

The convention will assemble at 11 o'clock a. m. at Faurot's opera house. The various county delegations will have headquarters at the following places:

Allen county, assembly room, Court House; Auglaize county, Howard Williamson law office, Union block; Defiance county, A. S. Graham law office, Holmes block; Crawford county, sheriff's office, Court House; Hancock county, Prophet & Eastman's law office, Holmes block; Hardin county, Becker & Bryan's law office, north Main street; Henry county, Adkins & Klatte law office, north Main street; Logan county, Probate Judge's office, Court House; Marion county, W. R. Cunningham's law office, Union block; Mercer county, Motter & Mackenzie's law office, Holmes block; Paulding county, Brotherton & Brotherton's law office, Public Square; Putnam county, W. H. Lee's law office, Public Square; Seneca county, Circuit Court room, Court House; Union county, Shaw & Lamson's office, Public Square; Van Wert county, W. B. Richie's law office, Public Square; Wyandot county, Ridenour & Halfhill's law office, Public Square.

The headquarters of the various committees will be at the following offices:

Credentials, Hoagland & Creps' law office, Metropolitan block. Permanent Organization, Leland & Roby's law office, Kendall block. Rules and Order of Business, J. J. Ferrall's law office, Harper block. Resolutions, Auditor's office, Court House. Committee to select Central Committee, Sanford & Copeland's law office, Satterthwaite block.

The Circuit Court Central Committee will have headquarters at room 61 Lima House.

During the session of the convention room 51, at Lima House, will be the reception room and general headquarters. Arrangements have been made with the Street Railway company so that transportation over the line will be free to all delegates

during their stay in the city; the rates badge will be all the credentials that will be required.

Swick Funeral at Harrod

(One hundred and fifty members from Solar and Allen lodges 1 (O) O F were at Harrod yesterday, attending the funeral services of a man named Swick, who was a member of Solar lodge. I O O F lodges from Columbus Grove and Beaver Dam, and K. G. E. lodges from Harrod, Cairo and Columbus Grove were also in attendance. The orders escorted the remains to Rockport for interment.

ENORMOUS LOSS.

Thousands of Bushels of Wheat Destroyed by the Heavy Rain of Last Week.

The heavy rains of last week did great damage along the valleys of Riley Creek and the Blanchard River. From Bluffton west along Riley Creek and along the Blanchard River west from the place where the creek joins the river the farmers will suffer great. In many places the farmers' entire wheat and oat crops were lost. Oats that were uncut were covered with water and rendered worthless. The water entirely covered hundreds of acres of corn, which will be greatly damaged. It is estimated that 10,000 bushel of wheat floated down the river. The river remained high until Saturday when it began to recede, but the heavy rains of last night are again swelling them, and more damage is looked for.

Sent to Bed by Mosquitoes.

"There is," writes a correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, "quite an extraordinary plague of mosquitoes at Blackheath. A number of people have been violently bitten, and the swellings which have followed have been abnormally large. Patients have even had to keep their beds for several days.

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fred W. Kreft and Ida Kindlay Melville Wetherill and Lena Sprigler.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

NOTES.

Engineer John Schick, of the Piqua branch of the C. H. & D., was in the city to-day on business.

Conductor Wm. Welsh, of the L. E. & W., is running Conductor Strohl's car, and Conductor Mershon is running the former's car.

Conductor Ed Andrews, formerly of this city, now of the Chicago & Alton R. R., was in the city to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews were called to Huntington, Ind., a few days ago by the death of Mrs. Andrews father.

James Brailey is quoted as saying that the Lima Northern will be running trains to its Wabash collection in Seneca township within two weeks. Just what will be done after that is not divulged. The building of the road to Wauseon has resulted in the erection of the Hotel Blair there. The new hostelry was opened to the public Wednesday—Adrian (Mich.) Times

WM. PUGH,

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GOODING'S LOW PRICES! DO THE BUSINESS.

We are still selling Ladies' \$3.00 and \$3.50 Tan Shoes for only \$1.98 a pair.

Men's \$5.00 hand sewed Russia Calf and Vici Kid Bals at \$3.50.

Boys' and Youths' Shoes, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50 are yours for 98 cents a pair.

Misses' Tan and Black Shoes, worth \$1.50, go at 98 cents.

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